FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1838. [NO. 1096.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
At $3 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to mark the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

W. B. SCOTT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFERS his professional services to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Fayetteville and its vicinity. He may be found at the Lafayette Hotel.—He has a very fine collection of natural Teeth. He has a fine collection of Mineral Teeth, and improvements that have been made in inserting them on gold plate. 95tf

FOR SALE.

CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME.
10 kegs fine and common WHITE LEAD, ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
do do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugars,
10 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
1838. 95tf

Missouri Harmony.

A SUPPLY just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Melody Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphic, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.
E. J. HALE.

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed, on the 27th of February, 1838, by Carter T Wood, Attorney of John M. Jarrott, for purposes therein mentioned, I will offer at Public Sale, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 4th of June, at 12 o'clock, (M.) one Road Wagon and TEAM, fitted out ready for the road with Cloth, &c.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery.
C. J. ORRELL, Trustee.
May 9, 1838. 95ts

GREAT EXPEDITION.

Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

Have the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, the transportation of persons and property now form, since the completion of the road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Richmond to the North. In the course of a few days, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Raleigh level (Henderson Depot) for the North, to meet the Stages at Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail through Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 3 days, without the loss of a single night's rest.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City 24 hours ahead of any other line, avoiding at the same time about 100 miles of Staging and the loss of two night's rest.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Stages is kept up from Littleton through to Petersburg, where the main Western line intersects and where it unites with the great Southern line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95 tf A.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE
OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
Scrofula, Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumors, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Obstinate Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Sore Head, Ringworm, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and all external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE
EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year I received a wound in my left leg, which soon ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I used many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than two months, during which time I have walked about, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the use of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received.
E. J. HALE.

Notice.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by David Carver, on the 4th instant, for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all Accounts and Notes due the said Carver. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their Notes and Accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

WALTER DRAUGHON.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838. 92-6w

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.
May 23, 1838. 94 3m

N B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity)

Catharine Munroe and Alex'r McRae, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

500 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John McColl, and others.

100 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish Creek, with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)

Nathan King and Mary J. King, by her Guardian James McKethan, } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term, 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville,

197 acres of Land,

Lying and being in the County of Cumberland, adjoining the lands of John McNeill, John Dew, and others, upon a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*
May 11, 1838. 93ts.

Limestone Springs, S. C.

THIS healthy and agreeable Watering Place, established by an association of gentlemen, not for private gain, but to promote the prosperity of the State, by arresting the current of Northern travel, which has annually carried away hundreds of thousands of her wealth to enrich other communities, will be prepared the ensuing season to accommodate 300 persons, in a style of comfort not surpassed by any similar establishment in the United States. The main brick building will contain upwards of 100 bed-rooms, besides an extensive drawing-room, dining room, and ball-room Two wooden houses and a number of cabins suitable for families are also provided. A piano and billiard table will be furnished for the amusement and recreation of the visiters; and the ball-room, with a suitable band of music, will be always at their service. The main Spring is of delightful limestone water, which has proved highly beneficial to dyspeptics. It is enclosed in marble, and adjoins an open portico, 50 feet long and 26 wide, provided with seats, and well shaded by a deep and beautiful grove. An elegant Bathing House, with two pools walled up with marble, with a sufficient number of dressing apartments, is also contiguous to the Spring. The very best supplies have been provided, and first-rate cooks engaged; and the rates of boarding will be very moderate, as the following table will show:

Boarding, for a less time than 4 weeks, per week,	$6 00
Boarding, for a longer time than 4 weeks, per week,	5 00
Boarding, for a less time than one week, per day,	1 00
Boarding for children, at the first table, full price.	
Boarding for children, at the second table, half price.	
Boarding for servants, half price.	
Horses, for less than a week, per day,	62½
do for less than 4 weeks, do	50
do over 4 weeks, per week,	2 50

J. W. CLARK.
Superintendent of the Limestone Springs Co.
May 12. 93-tf1y.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER:—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Notice.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed to me by Lewis Jones, Jr. on the 2d inst., for certain purposes therein stated, I am authorized to collect all the Accounts and Notes due the said concern. This is therefore to notify all persons indebted to him to come forward and settle the same with me, without delay, or it will be necessary to place their notes and accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

P. TAYLOR.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1838.

Wrapping Paper.
100 Reams for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8, 1838. 92tf

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by
E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 8, 1838.

State of North Carolina.
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Rhoda Sinclair, vs. Elam Williams and Nancy his wife, Wm McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair. } *Petition for Dower.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants William McNeil and Sarah his wife, and Calvin R. Sinclair, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a public Newspaper, notifying said non-residents personally to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the Court to be held for said County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in July next, then and there to show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the Petitioner should not be granted, otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet Drew Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in April, A. D. 1838.

[82] N. D. BOGGAN, *Clerk.*

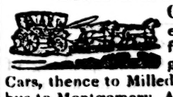
THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c.
T. J. JORDAN.
August 18. 2tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO. W. DENT,
[90] *Agent for the Company.*
Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executrix to the last Will and Testament of the late Mrs. Rosa A. Troy, at April Term of Anson County Court, 1838, gives notice to all those having demands against said Estate to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery, and all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment.

H. H. STRONG, Executrix.
May 4, 1838. 92-6w

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.
June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Notice.

I FOREWARN all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to James Lytch, for Fifty Dollars, dated the 29th December, 1837, and due about the 15th of May, 1838, as said Note was given for a part of the purchase money for a Horse, and said Horse proved to be unsound.—I therefore shall never pay said Note unless compelled by law.

ANGUS MALLOY.
May 16, 1838. 94-3w

A Short Sermon.—"A word spoken in season, how good it is," and never, perhaps, was this proverb more fully verified than by the opportunity improved, as all opportunities should be, by the late Rev. Rowland Hill. He was once walking in Cheapside, on a Sabbath afternoon, when he overheard a conversation between two young men of gay appearance who were close behind him. "Where shall we go to this evening?' asked one of them. "Wherever we can have a bit of fun," replied the other. "Then let us go to *Old Rowley's* chapel," said his companion, "there will be some fun there." It was accordingly agreed upon; and while the worthy Divine was reading the lesson in the evening, his eye discerned in the gallery near him the very two persons whom he had beheld in the street but a few hours before making the above remark. His text was taken from Psalms ix. 17. "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God." For a moment the Minister paused, and then looking them both full in the face, and pointing to them with all the dignity of his calling, repeated to them the awful denunciation of scripture, adding at the same time, "There's fun for ye, my boys!"

A Man of enlarged Ideas.—"Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a "half horse and half alligator' squatter.

"House, eh? do you think I'm one of them sort? stranger! I sleeps in the Government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi.

Most Important Decision.—We some time since copied from a Mobile paper a short abstract of a decision pronounced by Judge McKinley, of Alabama, in which it was laid down as law that a corporation deriving its power from a charter granted by the Legislature of a State could not make a contract beyond the limits of that State, and, of course, could not compel the payment of any debts due to it, out of the limits of the State to which it owed its existence. This decision was very justly considered as highly immoral and alarming, and the parties immediately appealed from it to the Supreme Court of the United States. Since that period another case, involving the same principles, has come up before Judge McKinley, the following account of which we find in the Mobile papers:

BANK OF THE U. STATES. *vs.* WM D. PRIMROSS.—*Case agreed*—The following case, by agreement, was submitted to his Honor Judge McKinley, the presiding Judge, viz:—The plaintiffs are a body corporate, existing under and by virtue of a law of the State of Pennsylvania, authorized by its charter to sue and be sued, by the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, and to deal in Bills of Exchange, —and is composed of citizens of the State of Pennsylvania, and of States other than the State of Alabama. The defendant is a citizen of the State of Alabama. George Poe, Jr. was the Agent of the Plaintiffs, resident in Mobile, and in possession of funds belonging to the plaintiff, entrusted to him for the sole purpose of purchasing Bills of Exchange. The said George Poe, Jr., as such Agent, on the fourteenth day of January, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven, purchased at Mobile the Bill declared upon, and paid for the same in notes of the Branch of the Bank of the State of Alabama, at Mobile,—the defendant is the payee of the Bill and endorsed it to plaintiff the present holder. The Bill was presented at maturity to the acceptor and duly protested for non-payment, and due and legal notice given to the defendant. The question for the opinion of the Court on the foregoing statement of facts, is, whether the purchase of the said Bill of Exchange, by the plaintiff as aforesaid, was a valid contract under the laws of Alabama.

If the Court be of opinion that said contract was valid, and the said plaintiff as holder of the said Bill, acquired the legal title thereto, by the said purchase, then judgment to be rendered for the plaintiff for the sum of $3,450, with interest at eight per cent. since 30th May, 1837, and ten per cent. damages, with two dollars cost of protest. But if the Court be of opinion that the said purchase was prohibited by the laws of Alabama, and the contract thereof was invalid and void, then judgment to be rendered for the defendant. The above is submitted to be made a part of the record, (Signed) L. Griffith Fisher, *for* Plaintiff; (Signed) John H. Jones Att'y, for Defendant. Whereupon, it seems to the Court that the said contract or purchase was and is void and of no effect, and that the said plaintiffs ought not further to have or maintain their aforesaid action thereof against him. Therefore, it is considered by the Court, that the said President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States, take nothing by their said writ, and that the said defendant go hence without day and recover his costs.

It will be seen, from this, that Judge McKinley adheres to his opinion, and has rendered a judgment quite as objectionable as the first. Whatever may be thought of the soundness of the law, as laid down by Judge McKinley, there can, we presume, be but one opinion as to the immorality of the decision. If it should be sustained by the Supreme Court, it must, inevitably, lead to the most atrocious frauds. It is fortunate, however, that the Supreme Court of the United States has not received a sufficient infusion of democracy to render it at all probable that it will add its sanction to the doctrines of the Alabama Judge. An incorporated company in New York, considering the question one of the highest importance, submitted the facts to Chancellor Kent, who, without hesitation, gave an opinion, which he fortified by the most cogent reasoning and a reference to authorities, that a corporation created by one State has a right to contract and to sue in the Courts of another State. The following is the conclusion of his Opinion.

"To conclude, the true doctrine on this subject, as I apprehend, is, that whenever a civil corporation, duly created in one State or country, enters, by its competent agent, into contracts in another, and such contracts are not in violation of its charter, but within its lawful powers, and are consistent with dealings of a like nature, held lawful to the citizens of the State in which they take place, and are not forbidden by positive law to be made by corporate persons, the foreign corporation is entitled of right in every such case to the protection and assistance of the courts, equally with resident citizens. All persons, natural and corporate, stand in such cases, on an equal footing. The courts are bound to act, in the administration of justice, without being respecters of persons. The simple and most valuable principle of our law is, that all persons are at liberty to contract, deal and trade throughout the land as they please, in all matters intrinsically lawful, and lawful under the Constitution of the United States, and not in the given case fraudulent, immoral, unjust, or clearly forbidden by the local municipal law."

THE ENCHANTED GUN.

It happened some sixty or seventy years since, in the land of pumpkins, that an honest old simpleton who had been 'to training,' had made money enough by throwing stones at a 'training cake' to get very comfortably fuddled without any draught on his purse of 'three four-pence happenny pieces,' laid by for that purpose several months before. Some wags, who had kept soberer upon the occasion than our hero, not having so good luck at gingerbread gambling, loaded his gun to the very muzzle with alternate charges of excellent 'double battled' gun-powder and touchwood; and, starting him homeward, took care to put a red hot nail on the topmost piece of touchwood. Uncle Ichabod, honest old soul, shouldered firelock and took up his line of march for home. He had not gone far, however, before pop goes the first charge from his gun; rather singular, thought uncle Ich. but a mere accident doubtless, a charge being left there carelessly. A few rods further, *bang* goes the second charge. 'Lord a mercy,' says Ichabod, this is tarnal strange. I swaggers, but I guess it did'nt all go off the first time, or else 'twould'nt go off again, would it though?' He had scarcely finished this dialogue with himself, before off goes his repeater again. 'My gracious!' said the terrified militia man, 'the old boy is in the gun. I never haired of such a thing in all my born days;' an exclamation he had hardly concluded before his everlasting gun struck fourth and Ichabod having no longer any fellowship for a weapon possessing such a continuity of explosion, very prudently threw it over the fence, and made rapid strides for the house of the clergyman; having now no doubt that he or his gun was bewitched. The clergyman himself was not without his doubts on the subject, after Ichabod had testified to the whole story, the truth of which was corroborated by several distinct discharges from the gun in the place where he had thrown it, which was in plain hearing of the parties. However, while the matter remained sub judice, the mischievous caitiffs, who had caused all the alarm, arrived with the offending musket, which made its last discharge in the clergyman's presence, and refused further service till re-loaded. It was never fairly settled, however, between him and Ichabod whether or not it was a real witchcraft.

The following useful article will be found worthy of preservation for future reference:

ECLIPSE OF THE SUN IN 1838.

The sun will be eclipsed, visible throughout the United States, on the 18th of September next, between 3 and 6 o'clock, P. M. The eclipse will not be total, but *annular:* that is, the moon, being too near the sun to hide it entirely from our view, will leave its margin visible, like a luminous ring *(annulus,)* to those beholders whose place makes the moon pass directly between them and the sun's exact centre.

The tract of country, to which the eclipse will be thus central, is stated in the American Almanac to be the following.

Beginning to be visible in the unknown regions near the North pole, the central annular eclipse will pass through Kamschatka in Asia, the British Possessions in North America, not far west of Hudson's Bay, Lake Superior, Wisconsin Territory, Michigan, Lake Erie, the N. E. part of Ohio, the Southeastern part of Pennsylvania, the west part of Maryland, northern part of Virginia, southern part of Maryland, eastern shore of Virginia, and into the Atlantic Ocean; its course being from N. W. to S. E. The eclipse will be *annular*, over a space of 420 miles wide.

The *ring*, in the places where it may be seen, will continue only from *four* to about *six and a half* minutes.

At Baltimore, the eclipse will begin at 6 minutes past 3, P. M. The *Ring* will be formed at 25 minutes past 4; and be central at 27½ minutes past 4. The Eclipse will end at 40 minutes past 5.

At Washington city, and Richmond, the several phases will be within a small fraction of a minute, of the same time in Baltimore.

At Raleigh, within about 2 minutes of same time. But there, no *ring* will appear. The sun will be a *very slender crescent.*

This crescent will be wider and wider, with horns less and less sharp, as we go south and south-west, or north and north-east, from the path of the central eclipse.

This *path* first touches the earth at a point near the North Pole, a little east of the meridian of Greenwich. In a few seconds afterwards it attains its greatest northern latitude (88°,) whilst for the first 8 minutes it moves rapidly westward, until it is 98° west of that meridian. In ten minutes after passing out of Virginia, into the Atlantic Ocean, it leaves the earth, at a point about 34° north latitude, and 58° west longitude; just one hour, 48 minutes and 32 seconds after its first touching the earth; having traversed a somewhat circuitous track, of 5000 miles in length; and (as we said before) the whole annular path being 420 miles in breadth. It reaches, in width, from Fairfield county in Connecticut, nearly to Raleigh in North Carolina.

The counties of Virginia, through which the *exact centre* of the eclipse will pass, are Morgan, Berkley, Jefferson, Loudon, Fairfax, and Accomac.

This will be the last central eclipse of the sun visible in the United States, until that of May 26th, 1854; which will be also *annular.* The next *total* eclipse of the sun will be August 7th, 1869.

☞ It should not be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams' administration,
the expenses of the Government were
THIRTEEN MILLIONS A YEAR;
and that, under Mr. Van Buren's, the expenses of the Government are
THIRTY-TWO MILLIONS A YEAR.
Nor should it be forgotten,
That during Mr. Adams' administration,
ten millions of debt was annually
PAID OFF;
while under Mr. Van Buren's administration,
TEN MILLIONS OF DEBT IS CONTRACTED;
and what is still worse than all, this debt is contracted by the issue of
☞ SHIN-PLASTERS! ☜

WEDDED LIFE.

The picture of wedded life, in Mr. Willis's *Inklings* of Adventure, is very beautiful, appealing to the heart by its purity and tenderness, and charming us by the sweetness of the description and the elegance of the periods:

"I like to go unobserved into a corner and watch the bride in white attire, and with her smiling face and soft eyes moving before me in the pride of life, weave a waking dream of her future happiness, and persuade myself that it will be true. I think how they will sit upon the luxuriant sofa as the twilight falls, and build gay hopes, and murmur in low tones the now unforbidden tenderness, and how thrillingly the allowed kiss and the beautiful endearments of wedded life will make even the parting joyous, and how gladly they will come back from the crowd and empty mirth of the gay, to each other's quiet company. I picture to myself that young creature, who blushing even now at his hesitating caress, listening eagerly for his footsteps as the night steals on, and wishing them he would come: and when he enters at last, and with an affection as undying as his pulse, folds her to his bosom. I can feel the very tide that goes flowing through his heart and gaze with him on her graceful form as she moves about him for the kind offices of affection, soothing all his unquiet cares, and making him forget even himself in her young and undshadowed beauty. I go forward for years, and see her luxuriant hair put soberly away from her brow, and her girlish graces ripened into dignity, and her bright loveliness chastened with the gentle meekness of maternal affection. Her husband looks on her with a proud eye, and shows the same fervent love and delicate attention which first won her fair hand. Their children are growing up about them, and they go on, full of honor and untroubled years, and are remembered when they die."

Our readers cannot have forgotten that during last winter, the Speaker of the House of Delegates of Arkansas, John Wilson, walked down from his chair and killed Major J. J. Andrews, a member of that House, for words spoken in debate. His trial took place a few days since at Little Rock, and the Jury returned a verdict "not guilty of murder, but excusable homicide." The circumstances of the case have been erroneously stated in the papers, or all the requirements of law and justice were violated by such a verdict.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

Murder of a Missionary Family.—The Southern Christian Advocate publishes the following letter, giving a moving description of a massacre by the Florida Indians. The writer is Superintendent of the Alachua Mission on the Tallahassee District:

"Dear Brother Capers—I am ruined! While engaged in my labors in the Alachua mission, I received a letter bearing awful tidings. It informed me that the Indians had murdered my family! I set out for home, hoping that it might not prove as bad as the letter stated; but O my God, it is, if not even worse! My precious children, Lovick, Pierce and Elizabeth, were killed and burned up in the house. My dear wife was shot, stabbed, and stamped, seemingly to death, in the house. But after the wretches went to pack up their plunder, she revived and crawled off from the scene of death, to suffer a thousand deaths during the dreadful night which she spent alone by the side of a pond, bleeding at four bullet holes and more than half a dozen stabs—three deep gashes to the bone on her head and three stabs through the ribs, besides a number of smaller cuts and bruises. She is yet living—and O help me to pray that she may still live. My negroes lay dead all about the yard and woods, and my every thing else burned to ashes. Pray for me.

"My family was on a short visit to my father in-law, for the purpose of having some supplies sent up from our plantation to our temporary residence in the mission, and during this brief period the awful catastrophe took place.

T. D. PEURIFOY."

Election of Postmasters by the People.—The Albany Jeffersonian starts the proposition that Postmasters be elected by the people of their towns, to which under certain limitations, we most heartily respond. We hope, says that paper," to see the day when each township that will give proper bonds for fidelity shall elect its own Postmaster—or Postmasters, if it have more than one—and thus cut off one great source of corruption, subservience, and just discontent. What a mockery on justice and Democracy is it to see, as we have seen, a Postmaster the choice of three-fourths of those whose voice ought to be decisive in the matter, turned out of his office, to make room for one who is universally obnoxious!"

The power of the Post Office is becoming so omnipotent, that the only security the States, anon, can have, from Executive usurpation, is this check over that power from the people.

A dwelling house in the upper part of this county was recently burned down and nearly all its contents destroyed. The singular nature of the accident, if stated, may put house-keepers on their guard. A Cat was lounging about the hearth, and perceiving itself to have caught fire, ran up stairs, and communicated the fire to other combustibles.

The sufferer is Mr. William Coultrain, whose wife was sick in bed, and no person at hand to put out the fire till too late.

Ashborough (N. C.) Citizen.

Fire.—We learn by a private letter received in town on Wednesday evening last, that on the night of the 22d inst., during a heavy storm of rain, the barn and stable of Mr. John B. Moss, of Concord, was struck by lightning and consumed. Four or five horses were burnt up besides nearly every thing else in them. One or two of these horses were supposed to have been killed by the lightning. The rain prevented the fire from extending farther.

Charlotte Journal.

The bell rings for fire. Every one starts up, but feels certain it is not his house, because he knows the chances are so widely scattered. Anon a hearse with its long funeral train goes by. No one thinks it will be his turn next, because he never has died yet; but when his house burns down, or death claims the body, he makes as great a fuss about it as if it was something new, and he had *not* had warning upon warning, ay, and continually.—*Boston Galaxy.*

An Irish priest, on proceeding to the church one Sunday morning, through the burial ground, observed several sprightly girls seated on a tombstone, and wishing to be jocular with them, asked what they were doing there? "Nothing at all, plaze your rivirence," was the reply of one of them. "Nothing!" said he. "What is nothing?" "Shut your eyes, your rivirence," retorted the girl, "and you'll see it."

London Paper.

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 1.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor: It is discouraging to witness the apathy which prevails in North Carolina about all *State* affairs. There is no subject connected with the operation of the General Government which does not enlist the zeal of our politicians and command the attention of those who have leisure to discuss it; whilst the more immediate concerns of the people of North Carolina are wholly disregarded, or else noticed in a manner that is even stronger proof of indifference than absolute silence. I do not complain that the politics of the *nation* attracts attention. Far from it. But my complaint is that there is a general indifference to the policy of the *State;* that the latter is wholly absorbed by the former interest. Excuse me for remarking that this evil habit of our public men is not less a fault of the North Carolina press.

If a sense of duty and feelings of patriotism ever move a public man of this State to venture upon any plans for her aggrandizement—to throw himself against a current of narrow prejudices strengthened by long habit; what is the support our press gives him in the struggle? That portion of it which agrees with him in *national* politics perhaps, may send forth one or two plaudits, whilst the other is satisfied with an exhibition of *extraordinary* liberality in venturing to admit that he is really more *honest* and *patriotic than they had believed was possible in any man of his politics.*—But here the matter rests. The *scheme* that has been proposed for the advancement of the public good is left to fight its own way to public confidence, against prejudice, misrepresentation and ignorance. Is this right? Is it not the duty of the press to present before the public the facts and arguments necessary for understanding the adopted policy of our State, and every week to give at least enough notice of State affairs to keep their readers in mind that they have a *State* and a *State policy.* What trifling aid to a patriot is a paragraph of ephemeral praise! How much more grateful to an honest legislator to witness some efforts for disseminating correct information and raising before the people the lights of truth; the former to bring forth their fruits in due season, and the latter to show the way to a successful termination of wise and patriotic plans of legislation. Is there no hope of reforming these evils? Their existence none denies and yet every body practices the apathy which he denounces in others. I have been long sensible of the indolence if not indifference that prevails in North Carolina (even amongst intelligent men) on the subject of *State finances.* And hoping that this feeble effort on my part may rouse into action the public men and the press of North Carolina, that a small beginning may induce them to pursue subjects so vital to State interests, I propose at my leisure to address the people of the State, through the columns of your paper, in reference to the State policy—State legislation, and State finances of N. Carolina.

These topics when brought directly before the people, and presented to them in plain unexaggerated details, are always interesting to the *voters* and tax payers of a community. The ignorance which prevails on the subject of our State finances amongst public men will soon be enlightened, if the people are given more light upon it. The representative will then find it indispensable to be informed himself, and the illiberal demagogue will lose his chief instrument of deceiving popular opinion.

If I shall fail in my well-weant purposes, it will be some gratification to know that I have done what I could. If I can succeed, I shall feel that I have done my State some service.

My plan is to deal more in *facts* than fair words, and so I proceed at once to ask—what is the condition of the public finances of North Carolina? The answer to this question will exhibit a result most gratifying to every true hearted son of the State. There is no room for dispute on this point. The public officers of the State have just published their accounts, and these are proper sources for correct intelligence. Tell it to all the people, therefore, that in these hard times—in this season of pressure and distress for money, the resources of the *State exceed those at any former period of our history,* and if her prosperity is not brightened—if her best interests are not advanced and promoted, the fault will lie at the door of those whom the people elect to consult for the common good of the whole State.

The first item in this account of State prosperity is, that North Carolina *owes not a Dollar!* True she borrowed $400,000 to pay for Bank Stock under a law of 1835—(a policy which I hope she never will be induced to adopt again.) But this debt the Legislature of 1836 wisely ordered to be extinguished, and it was done forthwith.

The following is a statement of her Treasures, invested for wise purposes, and constituting a talent which must be committed to the stewardship of future Legislators.—May they be "profitable servants" of the people!

1. The State owns in the Bank of the State, Stock	$500,000
2. The State owns in the Bank of Cape Fear, Stock	532,900
3. Do. do. Stock in Wilmington Rail Road Company,	600,000
4. The State owns in money loaned to Individuals about	211,000
5. The State owns in Cape Fear Navigation Stock (value)	32,500
6. The State owns in Roanoke Navigation Stock (value)	25,000
7. The State owns in Buncombe Turnpike Company Stock (value)	5,000
8. The State owns Bonds of Individuals, given for the purchase of Cherokee lands, amounting to at least	50,000

An aggregate of nearly Two Millions of Dollars!! *And free of debt!!!*

I have put down the Wilmington Rail Road Stock as if it were paid for, because the instalments yet unpaid do not exceed the amount of cash reserved by the Internal Improvement Board for that purpose. This sum has been loaned out in the mean time so as to produce interest till the Instalments fall due. It makes the same result whether I place the stock at the sums already paid and add this cash; or put down the whole stock and omit the cash. I have taken the latter course.

Let it be observed that in this statement I say nothing of our ordinary annual revenues for poll tax and land tax, &c. and the cash on hand. These may be required to meet the current expenses of the State, and I do not include them in this estimate. In the sequel I hope to prove that they also will form an accumulating fund for the aggrandizement of the State.

Here then is a fund well and safely invested, and the next step to be taken in our progress is to inquire the probable income it will yield? In doing this it were easier to assume a result; but my object is to provoke the people to think of these matters for themselves, and therefore I will familiarly and plainly state the grounds of my conclusion before I thrust it upon them. Ah! but some grumbler will say, "the Banks pay no dividends;—the Rail Road may not; and perhaps the individual debtors will fail and never pay their debts," and he will be wonderfully delighted at this *croaking,* and consider himself triumphant without further trouble. Alas! this is too much the practice in such matters. And "'tis a pity" that this vicious habit has been strengthened by the uncandid, if not wild speculations of former legislators. The people, however, are sensible and peculiarly shrewd on such subjects. All they require is honest dealing and plain facts. At my hands they shall receive both, and then judge for themselves.

1st. Then as to the Bank Stocks:—Now I am not a Bank man nor a Bank advocate, and therefore feel no temptation to laud them. The subjects I have undertaken to discuss, may lead me hereafter, candidly to investigate the condition of our Banks in a separate essay. For the present it is only necessary I should say, that although the Banks have made no dividends for six months past, it by no means follows, that they will not do it hereafter. All will agree that they do not *give away* their *profits.* As they have not divided them among the Stockholders, and it is conceded that they will not give them to others, it follows that they are accumulating in the Banks, and therefore the fact that they do not *now* divide them out, is the very thing which will enable them to make *better dividends in future.* Their statements prove that the debt due to them, largely exceeds their capital. This debt bears an interest of 6 per cent., consequently the profits of the Bank stock are greater than 6 per cent. If they are so now, it is probable they will be so hereafter.

2d. The Rail Road Stock will bring a handsome profit to the State, unless all outward appearances are deceptive. The expense of the Road thus far, has fallen short of the estimates. The travelling which was anticipated upon its completion, has in some degree taken that direction already; and those conjectures, which were made before the work begun, are fortified by the tendency of events actually occurring since it commenced. It is foreign to my present purpose to enlarge upon this topic. There is every probability that in two years from this date, this Stock will yield a profit of 10 per cent. or more. In the mean time, till the payments of Stock become due, the money is paying an interest of 6 per cent. to the State.

3d. The Cape Fear Navigation Stock pays a regular interest of 5 to 5 per cent.

4th. The Roanoke Navigation Stock has also paid an interest of 2 to 4 per cent.—And the increasing trade of that section of country promises to enlarge the business of the Company and consequently the profits of this Stock.

5th. The Debts of Individuals bear an interest of 6 per cent. by law. Though it is proper to remark here, that a large part of this debt may soon be collected to refund it in draining *swamp lands.* When this is done, however, the income from this source will not be cut off; for it is to be recollected, that the lands drained by these works will be worth more than the money spent; and the same Board is authorized to sell the *lands,* and re-invest the money.—Should it be found, after a fair experiment, that this improvement cannot be effected, the expenditure will be stopped. The Board have that discretion, and are not obliged to spend the money, after they find it is either impracticable or impolitic. This work of Improvement, though just begun, is already a favorite amongst many who heretofore opposed it, and it promises results hardly anticipated by its moderate friends.

6th. The Buncombe Turnpike Stock pays a dividend of ten per cent. per annum.

Upon the basis of the foregoing facts and reasonable probabilities, it might be safely estimated, that these funds will produce a yearly income of about *one hundred and forty thousand dollars!* Is it doubted?—Then strike off twenty thousand dollars and still the annual income will be *one hundred and twenty thousand dollars!*

This annual revenue will be increased by the average amount of taxes yearly imposed on *Taverns* and *Auctions,* and the money paid for the *entry* of *vacant* lands, to-wit: Five thousand dollars per year. These taxes having been appropriated by law to the increase of the fund referred to and not used for the support of the Government, they will make the yearly income of the State *one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars!*

Again: Our ordinary State revenues for the support of Government, heretofore amounted to about seventy thousand dollars. This sum is abundantly sufficient, if our General Assembly met every year—but now that it convenes only once in two years, there will be a saving of twenty thousand dollars, at a moderate estimate, every *two* years, or in other words, a yearly surplus of ten thousand dollars—thus augmenting the yearly income before stated, to *one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars!*

Again: There is little doubt but the Assessment law of the last Assembly will enlarge the Revenue from land taxes at least six thousand dollars—and when we add to this sum the amonnt of taxes laid on the Banks, to-wit: Four thousand dollars per annum, there is an additional surplus of ten thousand dollars, which swells the annual income of North Carolina to *one hundred and forty-five thousand dollars! over and beyond the necessary expenses of her Government.*

This is no picture of the imagination—it is no distant prospect with which to lure the people into the adoption of impracticable schemes—it is *her reality*—it is the real present actual condition of our State Finances. People of North Carolina, I congratulate you.

Great as may be the surprise of many of your readers at this bright exhibition of our prosperity, (for even the most intelligent have been indolent or indifferent on such topics,) I think I will demonstrate to you, in my next essay, that the reckoning is not completed in this. A desire to avoid prolixity, obliges me to defer finishing it at present.

MENTOR.

Raleigh, Dec. 4, 1837.

New York, May 30.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the packet ships, Orpheus, Capt. Bailey, from Liverpool May 1st, and the Sampson, Capt. Sturges, from Portsmouth May 1st, we have newspapers four days later from England, with later news from the continent.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, April 28.

There has been a very animated demand throughout the week and the business is on an extensive scale; an improvement of ⅛d per lb. has taken place generally in the prices of American, and in some instances ¼d per lb. advance may be noticed in the low and middling qualities, but in all other descriptions there is no alteration. 4000 American have been taken on speculation, and 850 American, 100 Pernambuco and 250 Surat for export. The sales amount to 39,240 bags.

April 30.—The business to-day is considerable, 8000 bags having been sold, 5000 of which are on speculation, and 200 for export: prices have rather an upward tendency. The sales to-day comprise 350 Pernams at 8⅞d to 9¼d; 400 Bahia 7¾ to 7⅞d; 20 Maranham 8d; 50 Egyptian 8¾; 400 Surat 4d to 5¼; 6780 American 5⅜ to 8¼d. The sales on Saturday were 6000 bags.

FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS.

FROM THE NORTHERN FRONTIER—DARING OUTRAGE.

An express from Watertown reached this city yesterday afternoon, bringing despatches to Gov. Marcy from the District Attorney, Marshal, &c. at that place, by which we regret to learn that a most extraordinary outrage was committed within the American waters, early on Thursday morning. The British steamboat Sir Robert Peel, lying to about seven miles from French Creek, on the river St. Lawrence, was forcibly seized by a body of armed men, supposed to be Canadian refugees, set on fire, and entirely consumed.

The subjoined extracts from the letters to the Executive afford all the information yet received touching this affair. We trust, that by the prompt action of the civil authorities, aided by the military, all farther aggression or apprehended retaliation may be prevented; and that the perpetrators of the outrage may be discovered and brought to merited punishment.

Gov. Marcy, conceiving the circumstances such as to require the immediate interposition of the State authorities, left town soon after the arrival of the express, in the evening cars for Utica, and thence, by relays of horses, to Watertown.

From George C. Sherman, District Attorney.

WATERTOWN, May 30, 1838.

To His Excellency Wm. L. Marcy:

DEAR SIR—I have this moment received by express, from H. Davis, Esq., Custom House Officer at French Creek, a letter, of which the following is a copy, and the information therein contained may be relied upon as correct:—

"CLAYTON, May 30, 1838.

"*Sir*—Last night the British steamer Sir Robert Peel was boarded near this place by about 50 armed men in disguise; the persons on board driven on shore, and the boat set on fire, and wholly consumed. You are requested to aid the proper authorities in the affair, or to advise the proper course to be taken. Respectfully yours,

"H. DAVIS.

"G. C. Sherman, Esq."

In addition to the above, the messenger informs me that although no lives were lost, as is yet known, the mate of the Sir Robert Peel was badly burnt on board the vessel.

Our steamer Oneida, on her way to Ogdensburgh, this morning, volunteered and took the crew on board, and carried them to Kingston.

The whole community here is excited and alarmed to the greatest extent, at this unwarrantable outrage, and a retaliatory spirit, that has only slept upon the other side, will, it is feared, be again exerted, and to an extent beyond control.—The steamer Sir Robert Peel, it is said, was taking in wood at Mullet creek bay, or at the Narrows below, about 7 miles from the creek.

I deemed it due to the Executive that he should be immediately apprised of this affair, the more especially as we are left here without any regular officer of the army to whom to apply. Col. Cummings, who has been at Sackett's Harbor, and who has been directed by Gen. Wool, as it was understood, to take charge of this frontier, is now absent.

I have this moment learned that Capt. Armstrong had command of the Sir Robert Peel, against whom, it is said, the refugees had an old grudge. He resided in this village, during the last Winter, and was charged with being a spy upon their operations. I mention this circumstance as authorising the belief that this act has proceeded from the Patriots, or Refugees, on this side.

The present impression is, that we shall be unsafe on the frontier without an armed force; and immediate measures will be required to afford ample protection to British vessels in our waters, or all confidence and intercourse will be broken up. I have thought it advisable that Gen. Cross, of the militia, should call out one or two companies of dragoons, to go to French Creek, whither I shall proceed with the Sheriff this afternoon.

No person to our knowledge was recognized as having been engaged in this outrage, but individuals residing at French Creek have been missing for several days. A portion of the Sir Robert it is said was owned by a citizen of Ogdensburgh.

Florida War.—The last Globe notices the arrival of Gen. Jessup in Washington, and says—"We believe the war in Florida may now be considered at an end. There are but a small band of Micasukies, and only a single chief of note, still absconding in the swamps. Gen. Jessup has taken altogether about seventeen hundred of these banditti, and among them the most influential, daring, and mischievous chiefs."

The editor of the Globe avails himself of the occasion to say, that Gen. Jessup has not yet called on him. This, considering the letter "with respects to Mrs. Blair," is a little strange. The General has not "cut" his "dear friend," it is to be hoped.

The Loco Foco presses have nearly all died in the State of Kentucky. A few still drag along a miserable existence, and have all the evidences about them of wretchedness and despair; the effects of a badly spent life and a guilty conscience. The Frankfort Argus, the paper once edited by Amos Kendall, no longer sends its poison among the people—it died a few days since. "It lived," says the Louisville Journal, "a miserable life, and died a miserable death."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE SPECIE CIRCULAR REPEALED!

Our readers will learn, we doubt not, most of them with great satisfaction; that the Joint Resolution repealing, in effect, the Treasury Order of July, 1836, and prohibiting the Executive from making any discriminating and partial orders concerning Government money in time to come, which passed the Senate on Tuesday evening, passed the House of Representatives almost with the swiftness of an arrow, and now needs only the President's signature to be a law. The unexampled *majorities in both Houses* show the strength of the general dislike justly entertained against this celebrated Circular.

Here is the end, then, of *one* Experiment, and most sincerely do we rejoice at it. We congratulate the country that Congress, in so decisive a manner, has extinguished one of those measures which have so much annoyed and distressed the community.

It is remarkable with what pertinacity the Executive has withstood public sentiment in regard to this pernicious measure. The solicitations of friends, and the reiterated decisions of Congress, have alike been unavailing to produce its repeal. Three-fourths of the Members of the last Congress pronounced its condemnation by the bill of February, 1837, which General Jackson put in his pocket, and would neither sign nor return to Congress that it might be passed into a law without his signature. Then there was the sub-Treasury bill of the extra session which passed the Senate, and which contained a clause repealing the Specie Circular. Next, there is the sub-Treasury bill of this session, which has also passed the Senate, containing (in its 23d section) a similar rescinding clause, moved by Mr. Webster. And, now, here is the joint resolution, in the identical terms of that section, substituted by the Senate, on motion of the same gentleman, for the proposition of Mr. Clay, which has received the sanction of overwhelming majorities in both Houses. Thus has the Senate *four* different times, and the House of Representatives *twice,* declared in effect that this Jacksonian Experiment No. 2 ought not to be revoked, but that it ought to be made unlawful for the Executive hereafter to issue or authorize any similar order. Yet, up to this moment, has the Executive clung to the measure, regardless of the injury which even his partisans avow that it inflicts on the country; regardless of the public will, most emphatically spoken through the Representatives of the People. Yes, clung to it with a tenacity which is totally unaccountable upon any other hypothesis than that the Executive will has been controlled by some "malign influence," either proceeding from the Hermitage, or exerted here by the original concoctors and advisers. Be that as it may, the fate of that "experiment" is sealed. The odious and unconstitutional discrimination must now be given up. Congress has pronounced its fate in a voice that must be heard, and with a unanimity that leaves no hope to its friends, even from the VETO.

Blameable, however, as we hold the President for adhering with such obstinacy to this oppressive measure, which he could at any moment have abrogated with a dash of the pen, it must yet be admitted, in candor, that he has only acted in accordance with the solemn pledge which he gave, on entering upon his high trust, "to tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor;" and those who approve of such pledges, under any circumstances, must award him praise for the fidelity with which he has redeemed that pledge. He has certainly "trod in the footsteps" as long as he could, though they have led him through a thorny path. General Jackson's popularity, it was arrogantly asserted by his adulators, "could stand any thing." A sad popularity it has been to the country! Fortunately, though he left his obnoxious measures as a legacy to the incumbent of the Presidency, he could not bequeath with it that popularity by which he was enabled to sustain them, and trample in the dust the acts of the People's Representatives.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, speaking of the Commercial Convention to assemble shortly in this city, says:

"These sectional proceedings are not entitled to much approbation, calculated as they are, to excite jealousy, and in some measure, to weaken the bonds that bind us together as one great and confederated nation."

The Inquirer is a liberal journal, and views with as much favour as most of our Northern brethren do any movement in the South designed to benefit itself. But even *it* cannot look without jealousy at the symptoms of our waking-up after a sleep of 40 years. But the feeling it expresses, is, we do not doubt, almost universal North of Mason & Dixon's line. All our Northern brethren seem to regard us as legitimate prey—as fit only to be hewers of wood and drawers of water for them—and if we think of taking steps to profit by the advantages which bountiful nature has lavished upon us, we are told, that our "proceedings are not entitled to approbation," because they are "calculated to excite jealousy" and weaken the Union.

We heard nothing of this kind, when our Northern friends were holding Conventions to force an oppressive Tariff upon the South—to compel us to buy their manufactories at double the price at which we could have purchased better articles in Europe. There was nothing in this, thought our Northern brethren, calculated to "excite jealousy" and weaken the bonds which united us together as one people. The effect was to turn a penny for the North at the expense of the South, and it was all right and proper. But we propose now to do that which no man can question our perfect right to do—extort tribute from no man in any shape or form, but merely to use the advantages, which the God of Nature has blessed us with, and we have already committed rank treason.

For one, if we can effect our object, we are willing to incur the penalty.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 22.

Claims on the Indians.—A very serious difficulty was likely to occur yesterday at the barracks. In consequence of previous judicial proceedings, Judge Buchanan had allowed two days for claimants to demand what negroes belonged to them; and yesterday morning one Love, a half breed as we understand, claimed no less than 67 negroes as the progeny of an old negress, who ran away from him, being an old woman at the very time! These negroes belonged to, or were owned by, an Indian, who proved that he received them from his father who also inherited them from his father: thus were they for three generations fairly presumed to be the property of the Indians; and yet, in defiance of this, the claim was persisted in, and the officers having them in charge were obliged to submit.—On finding that no remonstrance would prevail, the Indians rose in a body, determined to re-possess them by force; and to such a pitch of excitement was their anger raised, that the troops were called on to suppress the tumult. Force compelled the captive Seminoles to desist, but we trust for the sake of the purity of justice, the correctness of this most suspicious claim will be thoroughly investigated. On this petty pretext have these 1200 Indians, with the steamboats necessary for their transportation, been detained four days.

THE GREAT CLAY MEETING.

Masonic Hall, the Whig rallying ground, was filled last night by a great crowd earnest and enthusiastic, first in devotion to the principles of the Whig party, and next in the cause of Henry Clay. Of the Address and Resolutions,—of the spirit and manner of the meeting, there can be no complaint, whatever may be the diversity of opinion as to its policy. All was pledged for the Whig cause. Union and harmony were inculcated as primary duties above all preferences, which were to be sacrificed the moment they conflicted with the common good.—The Conservatives were present we remarked, in goodly numbers.

They concurred heartily in the Resolution approving the preference for Henry Clay.

Willis Hall, Esq. read the Resolutions for a National Convention and expressing a preference for Mr. Clay, accompanying them with remarks upon the great public services of that distinguished man. Daniel Ulman, Esq., J. B. Scholes, Esq. and Robert Swartwout, Esq. presented the other resolutions, with spirited and appropriate comments, all concurring in the common sentiment of Union, Concord, and Harmony, as not incompatible with the expression of preference for one of many distinguished men.

Among the interesting incidents of the evening was a short address from the Hon. Peter R. Livingston. "I am," said the old gentleman, "a man of 71 years of age. I know I have lost all the enthusiasm and spirit of youth, and can claim nothing of that eloquence that touches the heart, or arouses passion. Experience is all I have more than you all." In the course of his remarks he said, that, after the last war, he dined with Mr. Madison; and when in conversation about that war with him, Mr. Madison said, "Mr. Clay was the Hercules that carried us through it, and I owe him eternal thanks for his services to the administration. These were times when the country could not have been aroused but for him." Mr. Livingston afterwards spoke of a conversation a brother of his (now dead) had with Mr. Clay, previous to Mr. Clay's offering his resolution against Gen. Jackson for his conduct in the Seminole war. "My brother," said Mr. L., "advised Mr. Clay not to present that resolution. It cannot pass, he reasoned; Gen. Jackson is too popular, and offering it is a great injury to you." "I know it will not pass," answered Mr. Clay. "I know it is unpopular now, but I will show a military chieftain, in this early age of the republic, that if a gross violation of the public laws passed uncondemned, I wish to stamp it upon the public records. I will take the verdict of posterity upon it."

Col Speed, of Tompkins co., concluded with a few very happy remarks upon the general financial condition of the country. His likening of the Safety Fund Banks to Balaam's ass, whom Mr. Van Buren had created, and was now so cruelly belaboring, the banks all the time piteously crying out, "am I not thine," amused the people beyond all measure, and the applause and cheering was vociferous. About ten o'clock the meeting adjourned, with lively demonstrations of joy and zeal.—*N. Y. Express.*

When we speak, in general terms, of the present suffering condition of the country, we refer particularly, of course, to the currency and the exchanges, not yet materially relieved from the derangement into which they were thrown by the wanton and wilful war undertaken by the Execuiive against the late Bank of the United States. The extent of that derangement in some parts of the country is absolutely ruinous, in comparison to its extent here. But, even here, it is oppressive enough. We cannot perhaps give a better idea of it than to state circumstances which have occurred within the range of our own business within two days of the last week, as follow:

We had occasion to draw upon our agent in Richmond, in Virginia, at sight, for six hundred dollars. We paid nine dollars exchange in converting it into money of the District of Columbia.

We had occasion to remit three hundred dollars to Boston, in Massachusetts. We paid nine dollars premium for a draft on Boston for that amount.

We had to pay our account for postage at the Post Office in this city, amounting to one hundred dollars. The money received in current payment at our office was Virginia money. To convert one hundred dollars of that money into District bank notes we paid one dollar and a half, and to convert the District notes into specie (in which we are required to pay our postage bill) we paid three dollars and a half.

With these facts within our knowledge, such as occur every day repeatedly in this city, under the very eyes and nose of the Executive, it is in vain to tell us that "all's well," or that all things *will* be well, until we find some things getting *better.*

National Intelligencer.

PUNIC FAITH.—*Georgia Duped by Martin Van Buren.*—The Governor of this State has been informed that General Scott, *has received orders* ☞ "NOT TO ENFORCE THE TREATY!!" ☜ After all the promises of Mr. Van Buren's friends, that his administration would advocate Southern measures, after all the bravado on his part, of ordering troops in the Cherokee country, the Indians are still to retain their lands, and Georgia must wait the pleasure of the Government to make another Treaty, to be again broken. We are of opinion that Mr. Van Buren was never sincere in the impression that he had created, that the Indians would be removed by the Government, the troops of the United States have been brought within the limits of Georgia, to overawe and intimidate our citizens from demanding in energetic terms, the enforcement of a Treaty, which is a paramount law of the land. It remains to be seen, if a President of the United States can act thus, and receive the support of the State, whose rights he thus tramples upon; we hazard nothing in saying, there will be but one voice in Georgia on this subject, "THE TREATY MUST BE ENFORCED."

Milledgeville Journal.

A Modest Proposal.—The London Age in warlike mood, quietly recommends the Government to take possession of New York in retaliation for the aid given by the United States to the Canadian rebels!

THE ONLY REASONABLE ARGU... ADVANCED AGAINST A NATIONAL B... find in the Richmond Whig:—

"We cannot forget (says the Whig) ... late U. S. Bank had leagued with Ar... which it might have done, if it had ... the liberties of the country would have ... in imminent perils; and remembering ... not but fear that a new Bank will ... from the fate of the old one, and will ... any scruples of virtue, or any regard ... lic welfare, to endanger its existence ... save itself by leaguing with a corrupt ... True, it may be said that it is not ... of probability that the country will ... cursed with rulers so profligate and ... those who now and lately bore sway ... a possibility of it—and against that ... of wisdom and patriotism, by all ... vide."

A like argument holds good ... against all institutions, religious ... Christianity (*vide* the Inquisition ... to burn martyrs, the wars ... its account) has been horribly ... times,—but of the great good ... of its absolute necessity for the ... ernment of man, it is only the ... Focos that doubt. So government ... perverted to the worst of purposes ... worst form of government is ... none at all. As a Federal Government ... necessary for the salutary ... Confederated States, to combine ... in one grand Union, so a Federal ... comes necessary for the salutary ... of the currency of these States, ... unity and order from confusion.

N. Y. Ex...

Extract from a letter to the Editor ... county, dated 12th May, 18...

"As good news is always acceptable ... be amiss to inform you that there ... Administration man in our (Sheriff's) ... the last Governor's election Gen. E. B. ... ceived almost a unanimous vote in ... only three votes were given against him ... last election for members to the General ... there was only one vote given ... Williams, our Whig candidate for the ... think we shall elect Whig Members ... to represent us in the next General ...

And we hope from every ... State. Let us not be content ... majority. We have every ... to animate us in the approaching ...

Raleigh.

Attempts to Fire the City.—... tempt was made on Tuesday ... fire that large three and a ... house, corner of St. Michael's ... Church street, occupied by H. ... Son as a Retail Grocery, by ... of a combustible nature on the ... der the stairway leading into the ... the only entrance from the street, ... fortunately discovered early ... ing, before the flames had ... gress. It is supposed that the ... lians effected their entrance from ... ng building.

We likewise understand that ... ry attempt was made, a few days ... fire the premises of an individual ... cinity of the Union and Planter's ... ics Bank.

These circumstances should ... lice upon their guard—and we ... cendiary who may be detected, ... tain fate that would await him, ... short of the loss of life could ... claims of justice.—*Charleston Cou...*

A GREAT DAY'S WORK

Was done in the House of Representatives ... Saturday last, as the reader will ... referring to the account of the ... in the preceding columns. Between ... and three hundred bills for the ... dividuals, after undergoing ... Committee of the Whole, (Mr. ... NAN being in the Chair, and ... duties of presiding officer with ... tude and efficiency,) were ... third reading, and were ... third time, passed, and ordered ... up to the Senate for concurrence. ... bills were all relative to individual ... applications for Revolutionary ... Pensions, which had been the ... borious examinations before the ... Committees of the House, and were ... fore, scarcely susceptible of objection ... day, moreover, had, by a previous ... the House, been specially set apart ... *class* of bills, and the members ... attended during the day, in more than ... number, with an evident determination ... transact the business before them. ... theless, it was a great day's work. ... dozen days of similar devotion to ... would go far towards clearing the ... bills in the House of Representatives, ... it is unprecedentedly heavy.

National Intelligencer.

Mr. Rives of Virginia.—This ... remarked in debate the other ... "*He differed from the President ... and fundamentally as to his whole ... policy.*"

Texas.—It is gratifying to learn ... Texan Congress have refused to ... their application for annexation to ... ed States. The question however ... cided only by a majority of one ... might surprise, if it could not be ... for by the fact, that Texas feels ... grieved by the indifference manifested ... our government towards the prosperity ...

New Orleans Bulletin.

The nomination of Mr. Woodbury ... Secretary of the Treasury) to be a ... the Supreme Court of the State of ... Hampshire has been confirmed; and ... seems to be entertained of his accepting ... appointment. Who is to succeed ... the Treasury is a matter about which ... deal of curiosity exists.

National Intelligencer.

Of Mr. Bond's Speech, the ... Journal says: "It is the most complete ... pact, and powerful summary of the ... misdeeds, and inconsistencies of the ... ministration party, that we have yet ... If this single speech could be read by ... man in the Union, there is not a ... that Van Buren would sink into a ... minority in every county on the map ... States."

Richard K. Frost, the steam doctor ... victed in New York of manslaughter ... ministering lobelia to a patient, has been ... judged to pay a fine of one hundred ... fifty dollars, and discharged.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1838.

State Affairs."—We republish to-day last Number of a series of Essays under ead, which originally appeared in the h Standard during the late Winter, hich have not heretofore attracted their ed share of public attention. The of their non-appearance in the Observer time was, that we are not in the habit ting the communications in the Stan- and these did not come under our notice fier we had lost some of the first num- Supposing that we could not do a public good than by emphatically ending them to our readers' serious eration, we have been at some trouble ure the papers containing the whole which we shall proceed to publish. think we cannot err in attributing apers to the pen of the distinguished er of the last Legislature, who had the onor of originating, and by his elo- and convincing arguments, inducing gislature to adopt, that noble system ernal Improvements, which, if the of the people had been up, to carry plan, would have redeemed the State ll its reproaches, stopped the progress emigration which has for years been g her very life's blood, and opened a glorious career of honor and pros- Unfortunately, the people have not ppreciated the benefits they might ealized from the perfection of that ent system, and with one exception, ot availed themselves of the offers of islature. It is not yet too late to do that they may be persuaded to the these papers are now published. scheme adopted by the Legislature is true, a comprehensive and costly it was not more so than either the of the State would warrant, or its ne- s require. A great Central Road e West to Fayetteville, and thence fort, so that at Fayetteville a choice kets might be made between the only sports of any importance in the State, d act like a charm upon almost the State. The Wilmington and Roanoke ad will engross a vast proportion of ense travel from North to South, as pass through a highly productive of the State;—both Roads tending entrate our own trade at our own nstead of permitting it still to pass irginia and South Carolina, and to ute both to their growth and pros- North Carolina will never be just lf until she shall have accomplished wo great works. We confess that es have been revived by the energy hich our Wilmington neighbors have ted their portion of the work, and the which has already attended it. The he State cannot long stand by, with rms, whilst such an example is forced notice. The resources of the West inning to be developed; its want of for transportation is appealing with rnestness to the interest as well as the f its citizens, and we will not believe an appeal much longer in vain. have said more than we intended at ent time, and will only repeat, that e our readers will give due considera- these essays; and that the author will nduced to finish what he has so ably The 9th No. is the last published, the last of the original design.

National Convention.—Our read- have observed, that in accordance general expression of public senti- he Whig party has determined to National Convention at Harrisburg, n the 1st Wednesday in December, or the selection of candidates for Pre- and Vice President. We have al- declared our gratification at this de- and we trust that North Carolina ite zealously in the measure. We uch opposed as any one can be, to erable caucus jugglery of the Balti- Convention which nominated Van and in which the great State of Ten- was *mis*-represented by a Steam whom the party picked up in the of Baltimore, and persuaded to go caucus for the purpose of effecting nation of Col. Johnson for the Vice ency. We are equally opposed to de by which the members from other were delegated to that body. Very those from North Carolina, for in- could boast of as many as a hundred ents, and yet they took upon them- to represent a constituency of from 5 000 votes. Indeed, Philo White, e Editor of the Raleigh Standard, re- in Raleigh, under a pretended ap- ent by *six* individuals in Salisbury, he liberty of appearing in the Con- as the representative of the 50,000 n of the Salisbury District, of which not even been a resident for many efore. To all such Rucker assem- that, we are uncompromisingly op-

Convention to assemble at Harris- ill, we trust, be composed of properly ted Delegates—Delegates chosen by ple. And for this purpose, we trust e Whigs of North Carolina will bring didates in each District, at the August n for members of Congress in 1839; be more convenient, that a general f 15 Delegates be selected, and voted the same way as Electors of President ce President.

absolutely necessary that the Whigs unite upon one candidate for the ency; and not permit themselves to be as heretofore for want of union. seems to us, that this is the only n which that object can be accom- d.

ea! O yes! All Printers and Post- s at the West and South West will to take due notice, that one *Josias* n, late of Montgomery county, N. C., ft these capes, without having paid his subscription or his postage ac-

on.—This article is advancing in price w York.

The Proposed Convention at Greensborough.—The following are the only Notices which we have seen, as yet, taken by the newspaper press of the State, of the proposal of our correspondent for an Internal Improvement Convention at Greensborough. Some of our brother Editors, we are grieved to find, do not regard the subject as worthy of the slightest notice. Surely, any thing that promises the least improvement in our internal condition, is deserving of a better fate from those who profess to advocate the cause of improvement. The articles from the Halifax Advocate and Raleigh Star, are especially deserving of commendation, as, from their locality, they can have but a general interest in the proposed meeting. With all respect for the wishes of the State, we do not think the proposed change of place a good one; for the only thing now wanting, is to arouse the Western part of the State to action, and that can doubtless be better accomplished by a Convention among themselves than by one in Raleigh.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

This is a subject in which the citizens of North Carolina are deeply interested. Any proposition, therefore, calculated to awaken and concentrate their energies—to unite them upon some great practicable plan—ought to receive the support of the friends of the cause throughout the State. The writer of the subjoined communication, which we copy from the Fayetteville Observer, it will be seen, recommends a State Convention, to be held at Greensboro,' on the 4th of July, to consider of such matters as will promote our commercial agricultural interests. We cordially second the motion, except as to the place of meeting. We think the City of Raleigh the most suitable place for such a Convention; and if every section of the State will send delegates, much good may result from their deliberations.—Let them not be discouraged by former failures. There is a decided improvement in public sentiment; the spirit of public improvement is more generally diffused; its importance is better understood; a more favorable state of feeling exists; and every thing but the wretched condition of the currency is more promising. Then, will not the patriots of every section come together, and do something for the "Old North State?"

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

☞CONVENTION AT GREENSBORO.'

We call the attention of our readers to an article on this subject, taken from the Fayetteville '*Observer.*' The subject is pregnant with interest to the citizens of Wilmington, and we earnestly hope it will arrest attention and receive the most mature deliberation. Our town should seize with eagerness every opportunity of diffusing throughout the State a knowledge of the extent of its trade and its advantages for commerce. These are not generally known even to intelligent persons, and here we have an opportunity of showing what it is, and making it still greater.

FROM THE HALIFAX ADVOCATE.

State Convention.—A writer in the last Fayetteville Observer suggests the propriety of holding a Convention, on the 4th of July next, in the town of Greensborough, for the purpose of promoting the commercial and agricultural interests of our State. The writer thinks that Wilmington ought to be made the importing town for North Carolina, and that a Rail Road should be built from the head of Steam Boat navigation on the Cape Fear to the Western part of the State. The plan has our best wishes for its success. We conceive it to be the duty of every one to lend his aid to better the condition of North Carolina.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

A State Convention.—A writer in a late "*Fayetteville Observer*" suggests the propriety of holding a Convention, on the 4th of July next, in the town of Greensboro,' for the purpose of promoting the commercial and agricultural interests of our State. The writer thinks that Wilmington ought to be made the importing town for North Carolina, and that a Rail Road should be built from the head of Steam Boat navigation on the Cape Fear, to the Western part of the State.

Insurance.—The late disaster at Charleston, by which some of the Insurance Offices have been bankrupted, has produced a discussion of the policy of Mutual Insurance Companies, which is likely to result in the formation of a new system, either of State or City Insurance, or a voluntary Mutual Insurance by individuals. The first proposition was that the State should become the insurer, and impose a tax upon property for the purpose of providing the funds to meet losses. This plan, apparently too extended, appears to have been abandoned, in favor of one to apply only to the City of Charleston. At a late meeting of the citizens, a memorial to the Legislature was adopted, embracing a bill to authorize the City Councils to organize a system, and to asess and collect premiums upon all houses, in the same manner as the city taxes are now collected. Also to authorize the City to insure goods, furniture, and other property. As we understand it, all buildings would be insured, and taxed, as a matter of course, but the insurance of other property would be optional with the owner.

The plan strikes us as an admirable one. It would be far more certain than the present mode, under which offices which sustain a heavy loss, such as that at Charleston, and that at New York, are overwhelmed, and cannot fulfil their engagements. There could be no such result in the case of a City whose faith is pledged for the payment of its losses. The urgent appeals to the public sympathy, which are now so often made, would be unnecessary, and the safety of property would be secured at an expense merely nominal. It has been made perfectly apparent, wherever the system of mutual insurance has been tried, that an immense saving has been effected. It is not long since we saw a statement exhibiting a saving of between one and two hundred thousands of dollars to a single town in New England by the operation of the system for a series of years. In the city of Charleston, for the last 80 years, the average losses by fire have been only $65,000 per annum. Now as the value of the houses in the city is said to be $12,000,000, a tax of one per cent. only for insurance of that species of property, would yield the city $120,000 annually, or nearly twice as much as its probable losses. But the great benevolent feature of the plan is, that no one could be a loser by the destruction of his property. We all know how prone we are to neglect such precautions, and how much reason we have to complain of high rates of insurance. But here is a plan which will compel every one to be secured, and at a reasonable rate.

We have long been exceedingly anxious to see the system of mutual insurance introduced here, and we did hope that the act of our last Legislature, incorporating a company, had removed the only obstacle; but we understand that the act was defective in some particular, and nothing has been done so far. We trust, however, that the object will not be lost sight of.

CAPE FEAR NAVIGATION COMPANY.

This Company held its Annual Meeting on the 1st inst. The following persons were elected Officers for the next year:—

EDW'D L. WINSLOW, Esq., President.
JAMES MEBANE,
NATHAN MENDENHALL,
JOHN H. HALL,
C. J. WILLIAMS, } Directors.

Geo. McNeill was re-appointed General Agent of the Company.

James Mebane, Esq., the former President, having declined a re-election, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to James Mebane, Esq., for his long and faithful services as President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company.

The following articles were transported on the River the year ending 1st May last:

DOWN.

8,838 bales Cotton,
4,625 barrels Flour,
255 hhds. Tobacco,
35 barrels Spirits,
4,981 bushels Grain,
967 casks Flax Seed,
$552 01 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls, $1,245 53

UP.

41,737 bushels Salt,
2,116 Hhds. and Pipes,
2,747 Barrels,
374 Tierces,
318¼ tons Iron,
569 casks Lime,
$8,235 45 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls, 2,635 71

$3,281 24 Gross.

Being a decrease in Tolls, compared with the previous year, of $868 94, (and about $2000 from the highest point the Tolls ever attained.) This no doubt may be attributed mainly to the general depression of trade. The decrease is in the Imports. There is an increase of Exports in the article of Cotton 971 bales, and Flour 2046 barrels, and in the amount of Tolls on Exports $128 03, which shows that we are getting right—that is, that we have *sold more* and *purchased less* than usual the past year.

Owing to the extra expenses in removing the obstructions carried into the River by the great storm in August last year, and to the decrease in the amount of Tolls, the Company did not make a dividend as usual 1st March last.

Resumption.—We understand that the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States has, owing to the repeal of the Specie Circular, resumed specie payments. The stock is quoted in New York at 123. So much for the figuring of the Globe, to prove it insolvent.

Charleston.—We continue our list of contributions received for the relief of the sufferers at Charleston:—

Amount in our last,	$134,486
A gentleman of North Carolina,	500
Hon. Duncan Cameron, of N. Carolina,	100
Daniel Wadsworth, Hartford, Con.	300
R. H. Berry, Tallahassee,	100
Citizens of Georgetown, S. C.	1,372
Citizens of Petersburg, Va.	1,460
A gentleman of Eutaw, S. C.	100
Daniel McMahon, Pinckneyville, S. C.	100
Amateur Club, Charleston,	312
John W. Townsend,	100
Mrs. Phoebe W. Jenkins,	30
Fuller, Moore & Co., Savannah,	100
A gentleman of Columbus,	25
A Lady and Gentleman of Wadmalaw,	70
Various small sums,	346
	$139,501

The called Session of the Legislature of South Carolina took place on the 28th ult. Governor Butler sent in his Message on the same day. It is an eloquent document, and places the claims of Charleston upon their true basis, as inseparably connected with the welfare of the whole State. He recommends the pledge of the faith of the State for three or four millions, to be borrowed by the city, and loaned out to owners of lots, upon the condition, which he strongly urges, that the buildings to be erected shall be of incombustible materials. The subject was referred to committees, in both Houses.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* on Friday last.

We are indebted to the Hon. Robt. Strange for Public Documents.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Clay's resolution, as amended on motion of Mr. Webster and Mr. Wright, to repeal the Specie Circular, and to prohibit any discrimination in the kinds of money to be received for government dues, has passed the Senate, by a vote of 34 to 10. As originally introduced by Mr. Clay, it provided that the notes of sound specie-paying Banks should be received by the government. On motion of Mr. Wright, this provision was stricken out, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—19.

After this vote, we were surprised that the following resolution, offered by Mr. Morris, did not receive the favor of the party:—

Resolved, That the joint resolution of 1816, authorizing the receipt by Government of sound specie-paying bank notes, be, and hereby is, repealed.

The resolutton was rejected without debate, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Morris, Niles, Smith, of Conn., Strange—8.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Ala., Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Norvell, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Webster, White, Williams, Wright, Young—36.

The question now recurred on the resolution (in the form given to it by Mr. Webster's substitute) which was as follows:

"*Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c.* That it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to make, or to continue in force, any general order which shall create any difference between the different branches of revenue, as to the money or medium of payment in which debts or dues, accruing to the United States, may be paid."

In this form the resolution was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Clay, of Kentucky, Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Grundy, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, McKean, Merrick, Nicholas, Norvell, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Trotter, Webster, White, Williams, Young—34.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Calhoun, Hubbard, Linn, Morris, Niles, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange—10.

When this resolution was received in the House, Mr. Boon moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of taking it up, which was agreed to, 112 to 34. The resolution was then read twice, and ordered to its 3d reading immediately, by yeas 151, nays 27. It was accordingly read a third time, and on the question, shall it pass? the yeas and nays were as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, H. Allen, Anderson, Aycrigg, Banks, Beirne, Bell, Bicknell, Biddle, Bond, Boon, Briggs, Brodhead, Bronson, Buchanan, William B. Calhoun, John Calhoon, W. B. Campbell, Casey, Chambers, Chapman, Cheatham, Childs, Clark, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Crary, Cranston, Crockett, Cushing, Dawson, Davee, Davies, DeGraff, Dennis, Dunn, Edwards, Evans, Everett, Ewing, Fairfield, R. Fletcher, Fillmore, Gallup, J. Garland, R. Garland, Glascock, Goode, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Griffin, Haley, Hall, Halsted, Hamer, Hastings, Harlan, Hawes, Haynes, Henry, Herod, Huffman, Hopkins, Howard, R. M. T Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, Kemble, Kilgore, Klingensmith, Legare, Lincoln, Loomis, Mallory, Marvin, J. M Mason, Samson Mason, Martin, Maury, May, Maxwell, R Mc-Clellan, McKennan, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, Montgomery, Morgan, C. Morris, Murray, Naylor, Noble, Noyes, Ogle, Owens, Parmenter, Patterson, Peck, Pennybacker, Phelps, Pickens, Pope, Potts, Pratt, J. H Prentiss, S S. Prentiss, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Reily, Rencher, Ridgway, Robertson, Robinson, Rumsey, Russ ll, Sawyer, Sergeant, Sheffer, A. H Shepperd, C. Shepard, Shields, Slade, Snyder, Stanly, Stuart, Stratton, Talisferro, Taylor, Tillinghast, Titus, Toland, Underwood, Vanderveer, Webster, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, T. T. Whittlesey, L. Williams, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, Christopher H. Williams, Wise, Word, Worthington, Yell, Yorke—154.

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Bouldin, Clowney, Cambreleng, Coles, Cushman, Dromgoole, Duncan, Farrington, I. Fletcher, Fry, Harrison, Holt, Hubley, Keim, Leadbetter, Logan, McKay, A. McClellan, McClure, Moore, Parris, Petrikin, Rives, Sheplor, Spencer, Thomas, Turney, J. W. Williams—29.

So it was finally passed, and sent to the President for his approbation.

A communication was received from the Postmaster General, in reply to a Senate resolution of the 23d instant, informing the Senate that having no legal authority to require of the postmasters the receipt by them of bank notes, the Postmaster General had issued no orders to that effect, but that postmasters generally had returned to the practice of receiving specie-paying banks' notes as they did before the suspension of specie payments.

Mr. Mercer offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the power of appointing the attorneys and marshals of the several courts of the United States in the judges thereof; that the Committee of Ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of vesting the power of appointing and removing the several officers of the customs in the Secretary of the Treasury, with the restriction that he shall, in case of every removal, transmit to Congress his reasons therefor; and that the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing the salary of the Postmaster General to be reduced to the sum of $3,500 per annum, to take effect whenever a vacancy shall occur in the said office, and of requiring that officer, in his removal of any deputy from office, to transmit to Congress his reasons therefor.

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, offered the following, which lies over for future action:

Whereas, each of the States of this Union has a right to participate in the public lands, the common fund for their use and benefit, according to their respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure:

Resolved, That as the public lands constitute a revenue fund, subject to the said principle of distribution; and as taxes are levied upon the People, and not upon the States, as such, that any distribution which may be made of these lands should be made among the citizens of the several States and Territories of the Union, according to the principle by which direct taxes are regulated by the Constitution; and that a select committee be appointed, with instructions to report a bill making an apportionment of all the public lands of the United States among the citizens of the several States and Territories, according to the ratio by which direct taxes are apportioned among them.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, containing a statement of the amount of additional allowance proposed to be made to the Cherokees, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 25, 1838.

Sir: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 23d instant, requiring a statement of the amount that will be required for the additional allowance proposed to be made to the Cherokees, I have the honor to present the following estimate.

The payment of the expenses of removing the remaining Cherokees, estimated at 15,840, at $30 a head,	$475,200 00	
Amount applicable to that purpose,	39,300 00	
Balance to be provided for,		$335,900 00
If it should be deemed proper to make any further provision for the payment of the subsistence of the emigrants for one year after their arrival in the west, it will require, estimating the whole number at 13,535, thereby including those who have already emigrated, and allowing the amount stipulated to be paid by treaty, viz: $33 33 a head,	611,105 55	
Add for contingencies, under estimates, both of number to be removed, and of expenses to be incurred;	100,000 00	
The amount of the annuities, payment of which is asked for by the deputation, will be	33,330 00	
	$1,080,355 55	

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
J. R. POINSETT.

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepherd, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the establishment of a pension agency at Salem, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. Rencher, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Pittsborough, N. C. to Chapel Hill, in the same State.

On motion of Mr. McKay, it was

Resolved, That the Clerk be directed to cause a monument to be erected in the Congressional burial ground in Washington to the memory of Col. James Gillespie, a member of the House of Representatives of the United States from North Carolina, who died at the seat of Government January 10, 1805; also, a monument to the memory of Nersworthy Hunter, Delegate from Mississippi, who died at the seat of Government on the 11th of March, 1802; which monuments shall be after the fashion and of the materials of those erected to the memory of other Members of Congress who have since died at the seat of Government.

ELECTION.

Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, announced that the agreeable duty had been confided to him of apprizing the House that the People of Mississippi had affirmed their decision of November last in favor of Messrs. Prentiss and Word, as their Representatives in the twenty-fifth Congress, and that these gentlemen were now in attendance, ready to take their seats.

The Chair. "The members elect will please present themselves for qualification."

Messrs. Prentiss and Word came to the table, and the Speaker administered the usual oaths.

Mr. Prentiss stated, in the name of his colleague and for himself, that it was not under the more recent election, but under that of November last, that they claimed to sit in this Congress.

The Speaker said that the statement of the member from Louisiana, that the gentlemen were the elected Representatives from Mississippi, was sufficient to authorize his administration of the oath of office to them; and he administered the oath to both gentlemen accordingly.

CANDIDATES FOR THE LEGISLATURE.

Moore County—Commons, Malcolm Shaw, W. J. A D. McNeill, V. B

Halifax County.—Senate, Andrew Joiner.—Commons, R. F Moore, Thomas Ousby, Richard Smith,—all Whigs

In this County, the following gentlemen are before the people as candidates for seats in the State Legislature, viz:

WHIGS—Senate, Hugh Waddell, Esq Commons, Willie P Mangum, William A Graham, John Boon and Nathaniel J. King, Esqs

VAN BUREN.—Senate, Gen. Joseph Allison — Commons, Col. John Stockard, Col. Herbert Sims, Col. Benjamin Trollinger and Dr. Julius Bracken.

In Person County the candidates are—For the Senate, John Barnett (W.) and John Williams, (V. B.) For Commons, Robert Jones, Moses Chambers and Isham Edwards, (V. B.)—*all advocates for an United States Bank.*

Hillsborough Recorder.

The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday, mentions an exciting and disgraceful scene which occurred in the House of Representatives of the U. States on the preceding day, between Mr. Turney and Mr. Bell, members from Tennessee, while engaged in debate in Committee of the whole, on the Indian Appropriation bill. It appears Mr. Turney had made a wanton, continued personal attack on the course of Mr. Bell, and that the latter rose and commenced a severe rejoinder, asserting that Mr. Turney was the mere *tool* of others in making this attack. Mr. T. sitting immediately in front of Mr. B. rose from his seat, and, looking Mr. B. in the face, said "*It is false*" whereupon Mr. B. struck Mr. T. and blows passed between them both. This necessarily produced much confusion. The combatants were parted, and the Speaker resuming the Chair, at length brought the House to order; and, it was resolved, by a large majority, that both the offending members should apologize to the House for their disorderly conduct, which was done accordingly, but no apology was made to each other. Mr. Bell then concluded his speech.

Advertisement—From the Cincinnati Daily News

One of the proprietors of this paper lost in the street, night before last, a quantity of bills which he had made out for collection. If any body has found them and will return their amount in currency, he shall be welcome to the bills, and nothing will be said.

The West.—A Yankee traveller wrote to his mother thus:—

The West is the place for promotion and to get acquainted with the world. Yesterday I arrived here, and two hours afterwards was made judge of a *horse race*, and to-day I saw a *live Hoosier*.

ITEMS.

The steam ship Sirius, Capt. Roberts, from New York for London, was spoken eleven days out, in lat. 44, lon. 38 15.

Prompt.—Prentiss and Word, the representatives from Mississippi, took their seats on Wednesday last, and immediately recorded their votes to rescind the Specie Circular.

The Richmond Enquirer is in great distress "that Mr. Rives has lost all confidence in Mr. Van Buren."

Stop that Ball!—The Portland Advertiser says that a reward of $5000 will be given to any person that will stop the WHIG BALL which is now rolling forward with increasing velocity. Inquire of Martin Van Buren.

William Bromwell, the person who committed extensive forgeries in Baltimore, has been arrested at Mobile.

The young men of Portland gave a public demonstration of joy on receiving from Mississippi the news of Mr. Prentiss's election. Mr. Prentiss is a native of Maine.

Gen. Geo. W. Crabb, at the request of a large number of citizens, has consented to become a candidate to supply the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of Judge Lawler, from Alabama.

A gang of counterfeiters have been arrested in New York.

Bank Robbery.—The Bank of the Metropolis, at Washington, was entered on Saturday night last, and a quantity of silver ware stolen. A reward of $500 is offered by the directors for the apprehension of the daring villains.

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

THE 24th of JUNE being the Anniversary of St. John the Baptist (and the Sabbath day) the members of Columbus Lodge, No. 102, have agreed to celebrate the 23d, (Saturday) according to the ancient customs of the fraternity; also to lay the corner stone of their Hall. It is therefore earnestly requested that the members favor the occasion with a punctual attendance. The Rev. Patrick Dowd, an eminently distinguished brother, has consented to deliver a public address applicable to the ceremonies of the day.

Brethren at a distance are respectfully invited to attend and cheerfully participate with us in the celebration.

JAMES N. CROSBY,
Secretary of Columbus Lodge.

Pittsborough, May 27, 1838. 96-1t23.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

IMPORTANT.

We have great satisfaction in presenting to our readers the following letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams. It shows how promptly the Banks avail themselves of the first movement which indicates a favorable change in the disposition of the Government, and it furnishes the first intimation upon which the country may rely of an approaching resumption of specie payments.

It gives us great pleasure to add that in consequence of the repeal of the Specie Circular, the Bank of the United States has determined to accede to the request of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, contained in the following resolution of that highly respectable body:

"*Resolved*, That our recollections of that liberal system pursued by the former Bank of the United States, renders us peculiarly solicitous that a large banking institution should be established here, under the General Banking law, which shall be managed with the same enlarged views, the same enlightened and liberal policy."

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1838.

My Dear Sir: In my letter of the 7th ult. I stated my belief that there could be no safe nor permanent resumption of specie payments by the Banks, until the policy of the Government towards them was changed.

The repeal of the Specie Circular by Congress makes that change. I see now, what until now I have not seen, the means of restoring the currency.

I rejoice very sincerely at the termination of this unhappy controversy, and shall cordially cooperate with the Government by promoting what the Banks are, I am sure, anxious to effect, an early resumption of specie payments throughout the Union. With great respect, yours,

N. BIDDLE.

Hon. J Q ADAMS, Washington, D C

DIED,

At his residence in this county, on the 2d inst., Mr. THEOPHILUS AUTRY, in the 78th year of his age. He gave his friends the satisfactory evidence of his peace being made with God. Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord.—*Comm*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 6.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	75	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	10 a 11	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8¼	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	3 a 4
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6 a 7½	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	40 a 45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

Notice.

A CALLED MEETING of the "Fayetteville Mechanic Benevolent Society" will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday evening next, at 8 o'clock. Full attendance is requested.

H. B. SEDBERRY, Sec'y.

May 5th, 1838.

For Sale,

3,000 LBS. Country Dry Salted HIDES.
AUG. W. STEEL.
June 1, 1838. 96tf

DAVID SHAW

HAS just received, by the Steam Boat Henrietta, the following articles, which he offers low for CASH, viz:—

Bunch Raisins,	Scotch Barley,
Soft Shell Almonds,	Fresh Lime Juice,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,	Do. Lemon Sirup,
Seidlitz Powders,	Madeira Wine,
Maccoboy Snuff,	Port do,
Scotch do.	Cognac Brandy,
Jamison's Water Crackers,	Jamaica Rum,
	Holland Gin, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, June 6, 1838. 96-3w

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.

ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

Reuben Henry,
vs.
Anthony Williams and John Taylor.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Taylor, one of the defendants in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said John Taylor to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master, of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

[96] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given. W. F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., May 29, 1838. } 96 2m.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber informs the public and her friends, that her Establishment at SHOCCO SPRINGS was opened for the reception and accommodation of visiters, on the first day of June, (inst.) She deems it almost unnecessary to say any thing as regards the healthfulness of the waters of the Springs, as they have been so frequently the means of restoring to health many of the most valuable members of society, and their medical properties have been so frequently tested by gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in the country.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass daily by the fourth of July next; and, for the accommodation of visiters, the Subscriber will regularly run a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the Springs.

ANN JOHNSON.

Warren Co, N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w

P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commemorative of the passage of the Train on the first fifty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Notice is hereby given,

TO Messrs. Wolf and Clarke, to Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., and Mr. Daniel W. Gantley, Merchants of New York, their Agents or Attornies, that on Friday the 15th day of June, (inst.) at the Court House in Pittsborough, Chatham County, North Carolina, the Subscriber will apply before the competent legal authority to be permitted to take the benefit of the Act of the General Assembly for the relief of insolvent debtors, when and where they can attend, or their agents or attornies, and object if they think proper. LEWIS KIDD.

May 18, 1838. 96-1t.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

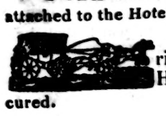
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
30 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 by 10 and 10 by 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 13, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals, a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,
965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,
245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,
Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,
382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

RAIL ROAD HOTEL,

At ENFIELD, Halifax County, N C.

J. SOUTHALL having taken from Mrs. P. W. Southall, that beautiful new Building, situated at the West end of the village, and contiguous to her Grove, is now fitting up for the reception of Travellers. Too many promises have been made in this line of business, in which the public have been deceived I shall only say, call and judge for yourselves. Mrs. Southall and Daughters promise personal attention to Ladies.

April 1, 1838. 87-t1J'ly.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property o each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemus Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

FRESH GOODS.

E. J. LILLY

IS now receiving his new SPRING GOODS, consisting of a good assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Summer Stuffs, printed Muslins & Lawns, an excellent assortment of Silks and Bombazines, fancy Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Gloves and Hosiery, Calicoes, and Domestic Goods.

—*Also*—

Bonnets, Hats, Umbrellas and Parasols, Shoes, Cutlery, &c. &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1838. 87 12w.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods*, comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted,)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C. J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted. JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

A Runaway taken up.

ON the 21st March last, a Mulatto fellow who calls himself JOHN LANG was taken up and committed to the Jail of this County as a runaway Slave. He is about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, 30 or 35 years of age, and would probably weigh about 160 lbs. Three of the toes of the right foot and one or two of the joints of three toes of the left foot are missing. He states that they were frost bitten and came off. He says that he is free, but has no papers of any description, nor can he name any person who can certify that he is so. His back shows lasting impressions of the whip, and leaves no doubt of his being a Slave. He came from the South to this place in company with another fellow with whom he says he fell in at Pe Dee, and who escaped when this fellow was arrested. He speaks of having been in Savannah, but gives no names of persons with whom he is acquainted. There is no doubt he belongs to some person in South Carolina, and it is believed from his frequently using the word "Boss," that he is a Mechanic. He says himself that he is a Carpenter. The owner is requested to come forward, prove his property, and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

JNO. A. ROWLAND, Jailer.

Lumberton, N. C., April 10, 1838. 89tf

☞ The Columbia Telescope will publish one month and forward their bill to me at this place.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol. Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

$15 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 25th March, a Negro man by the name of BOB, about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, stout built, high forehead, rather bald, dark complexion, stutters badly when agitated, lost some of his fore teeth, scarred on the back. When he left me he wore a dark round Coat and black Sattinett Pantaloons, and a high bell crown Hat—I think he will try to pass for a free man, and is making his way through the upper part of the State. I will give the above reward to any person that will deliver him to me at my residence in Richmond County, or lodge him in any Jail, so that I get him again.

D. B. NICHOLSON.

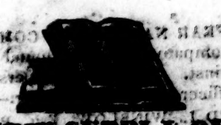
Richmond County, April 24, 1838. 91-6w

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf



NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

W. L. COFER,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

(Successor of H. Erambert,)

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the Public in general, that he has purchased the entire Stock in trade of H. Erambert, and intends carrying on the above business in all its branches. He assures those who may patronize him, that no pains will be spared in giving satisfaction, and warrants his Cutting and Making inferior to none; —his work is always done in the most fashionable manner.

He has on hand a good assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres & Vestings,

Which he will make up at the shortest notice; also a good assortment of

Ready-made Clothing,

And FANCY ARTICLES, in his line, such as Stocks, Collars, Bosoms, Suspenders, Gloves, Riding Belts, Nett Shirts and Drawers, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

March, 1838. 86tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology,
Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

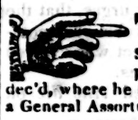
This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.



THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce*. The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

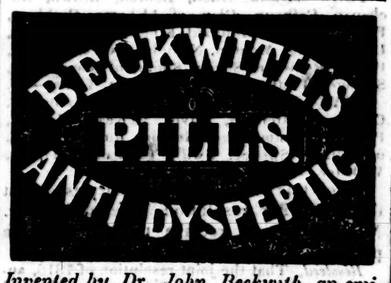
G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloathed, &c, In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER,

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
50 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81tf.

The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used —Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir —Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N. C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do every thing I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co, Va, Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of conducting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of the business combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. HAIGH.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Wm. Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

GROCERIES.

JUST Received and for sale by the Subscriber,
65 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
7 do superior Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do New Orleans Sugar,
30 bags green Cuba Coffee,
37 do prime Rio Coffee,
5 hhds New England Rum,
3 half chests Young Hyson Tea,
5 casks Rice

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

April 17, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott in Pickwick; Book of the Universal Knowledge; Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Dead; Extension; Duke of Monmouth; Wanderings of a Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Home; Never Despair; American Almanac; Biography of a Southern Matron: The Late Prince Talleyrand; Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement; Dr. Hawkins on the Romish Church; The Complete Christian Father at Home; Memoirs of Aaron Burr, complete. Together with a variety of Miscellaneous Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, which they will warrant of the very first quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Factory Clocks, of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES HOLBROOK.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if they any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells re-cast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by the 1st January, the Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838.

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, I am authorized by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Cologne, to say that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new one instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building,

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when required.

O. G. PARKER.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Hardy Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle with him, and all persons having deman's against said estate are requested to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Ex'r.

March 20, 1838.

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, and will be sold low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10, 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway slave, on the 4th of June, 1837, a negro girl by the name of Lucy, who is supposed to belong to Sherwood Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 20 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Sh'ff.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. Wm. Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House has a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached to it, and will be rented, with or without the above, 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent leather and patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best materials and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN